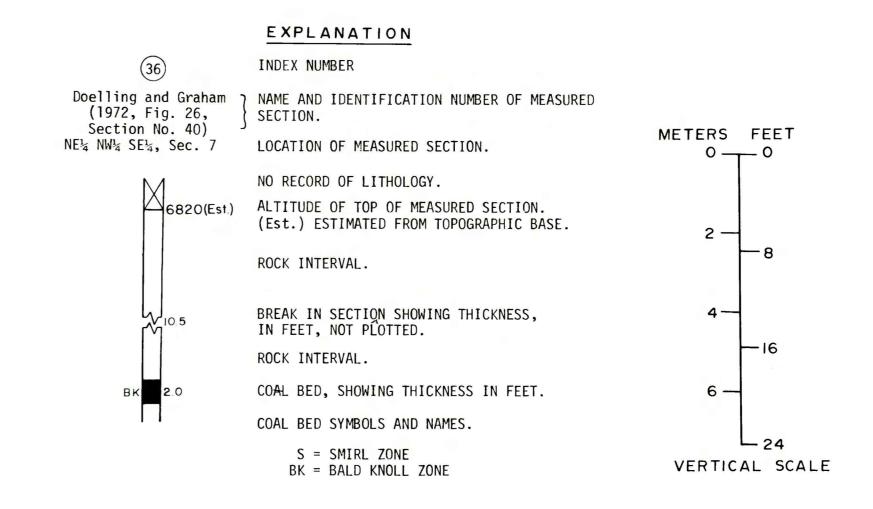
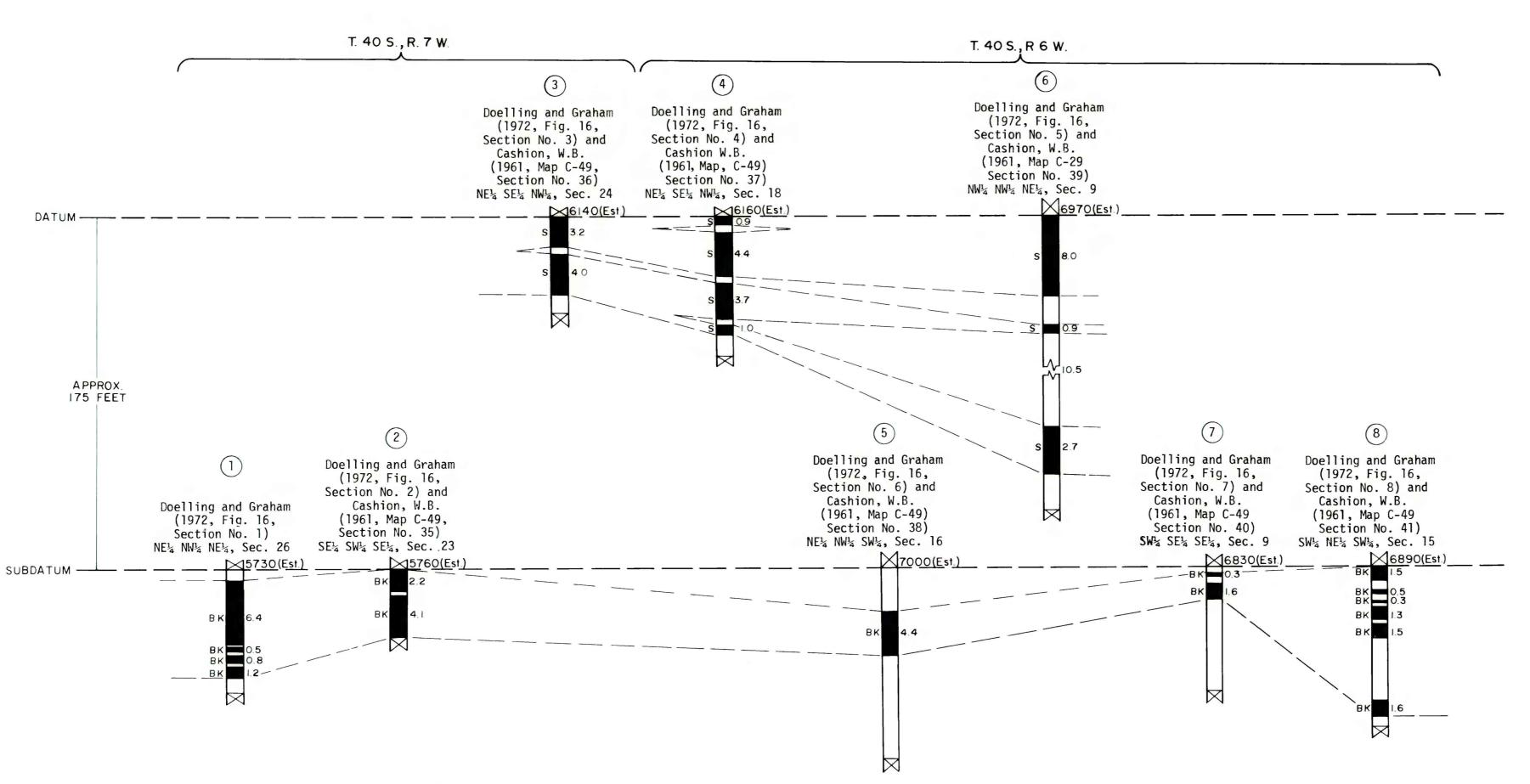
ot been edited .S. Geological Standards or enclature.

COMPOSITE COLUMNAR SECTION

				,		TOOTTE GOLOMINAIT SECTION
SYSTEM	SERIES	FORMATION	MEMBER	COAL ZONE NAME		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.80		TROPIC SHALE				METERS FEET 430-745.0 I. Shale, gray, marine, 510 to 825 feet thick. Thickens from west to east. 2. Coal Zone. Zone ranges from 3 to 33 feet in thickness, averages from 2 to 18 feet in
CRETACEOUS	UPPER	DAKOTA FORMATION		Smirl Zone Bald Knoll Zone	X X	thickness, averages from 2 to 18 feet in thickness. Coal averages 7 feet thick. 3. Sandstone. Massive and well sorted from top to bottom, cross-bedded in the middle. Unit is approximately 35 feet thick. 4. Shale, gray alternating with tan, gray, or brown sandstone which makes up about 40 percent of the unit. Unit is approximately 135 feet thick. 5. Basalt plug - olivine basalt. 6. Coal Zone. Locally bony or with numerous shale partings. Zone is from 4 to 33 feet thick; coal is 1.5 to 10 feet thick. 7. Shale, carbonaceous or gray, approximately 10 feet thick. 8. Sandstone, approximately 7 feet thick. 9. Shale, gray, approximately 12 feet thick. 10. Conglomerate, approximately 5 feet thick. 11. Thickness, averages 7 feet thick. 20. John John John John John John John John
JURASSIC	UPPER	CARMEL	WINSOR			 I I. Angular unconformity. I2. Sandstone, white, pink or brown, fine-grained.



COLUMN SHOWN CLOSED IF AT TOTAL DEPTH.



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE ORDERVILLE 15-MINUTE QUADRANGLE.

BY

MEIIJI RESOURCE CONSULTANTS 1979